## DEMOCRATIC IDEALS.

PRESIDENT JORDAN ON THEIR CONDI-TION TO-DAY.

IMPERIAL DEMOCRACY. A Study of the Relation of Government by the People, Equality Before the Law, and Other Tenets of Democracy, to the Demands of a Vigorous Foreign Policy and Other Demands of Imperial Dominion. By David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Octavo, pp. ix, 283. D. Appleton & Co.

The disapproving drift of President Jordan's book is boldly suggested in its title. If one talks of "Imperial" democracy one is obviously indicating a paradox and threatening severe criticism. An allusion to "yellow patriotism," by which contemptuous phrase the author designates the patriotism of whose who advocate a policy of territorial expansion, serves to show the degree of judicial tone often observed; but it must be considered that the bulk of this book is composed of public addresses, delivered presumably under conditions that excited and excused a certain vigor of utterance.

President Jordan deals almost exclusively with the Philippine question, and his attitude throughout is that which is succinctly declared in these words: "I see no honor in our seizure of the Philippines, nor prospect of justice in our ultimate rule." The only righteous thing for us to do, he says, "would be to recognize the independence of the Philippines under American protection, and to lend them our Army and Navy and our wisest counsellors, not our politicians, but our jurists. our teachers, with foresters, electricians, manufacturers, mining experts and experts in the various industries." This is certainly a more plausible proposition than that which is offered as an alternative, thus: "The only reasonable thing to do would be to pull out some dark night and escape from the great problem of the Orient as suddenly and as dramatically as we got into it." But the significance of this book Goes not lie in the author's hypotheses as to the solution of the great question which has provoked his observations. It is to be found rather in his views on democracy. These, which appeal constantly to general principles, are nevertheless largely colored, we believe, by a defective reading of present conditions. President Jordan is opposed to territorial expansion. He thinks that those who believe in it are not only making a specific mistake at this moment, but are bringing about a subversion of true democratic principles, substituting "Imperial Democracy," a hybrid and vicious thing, for the democracy contemplated by the fathers of the Republic.

The function of democracy, he tells us, "is not to make government good. It is to make men strong." Elsewhere he explains that while, in his opinion, the strength of empire lies in brute force alone, "that of democracy lies in the selfcontrol and the self-respect of the individual citizens." To these ideas he finds a curious corollary. Admitting that under a republican form of government the people are bound to be "interested in all its details," he still comes to the surprising conclusion that the moral obligations of a nation belong to the people purely "as individuals." Nations, as nations, he asserts, can only be bound together by legal obligations, financial obligations, the pledges of treaties; and therefore, by some legerdemain which we confess we cannot understand, the individual is to help his nation by being a good man, but never by carrying his goodness into the sphere of actual government. In that sphere the goodness cannot be of any service. A nation, he protests, cannot be virtuous. Why not? President Jordan would seem to have found an answer sufficient for himself in his interpretation of British methods, which he takes as representative of those which must be pursued by any nation expanding its territory. He says: "From beginning to end of British colonial dealings with lower races there has never appeared the word nor the thought of justice in the sense in which our fathers used the word-equality before the law. Law and trade constitute her sole interest in tropical humanity, and law for trade. Paternal helpfulness there has been in large store, but the thought of human equality, in any sense of the term, is foreign to British methods. To emphasize and perpetuate inequality lies at the basis of British polity. ments-to employ no stronger phrase-we venture to demur. A higher view of British justice than that held by President Jordan is, we think, justified by facts which lie on the surface of English colonial history. But even more mistaken is the assumption, visible throughout this book, that not only do the British follow in their colonial methods a line impossible to the individual, but that, if we administer the Philippines as a colonial possession, we will inevitably take that line.

Here we see why democracy is to exalt individual and is to avoid as far as possible the functions of what the author regards as a nation. A nation, we gather from his discourses, is a thing apart, a kind of academic fabric which should restrict its activities to the last degree, since it cannot be expected to behave, in its capacity as a nation, with virtue. "Our government is not an organism which can think and act as a unit. It is simply the reflex of the people themselves; the mirror of the mass, with all its crudities and inconsistencies." Is there not discernible in this odd proposition a Socialistic note? Is democracy, then, so hopeless a failure that its worst elements are beyond suppression, but must incessantly invalidate whatever is good in the people? This question answers itself; and as for our government not being an organism which can think and act as a unit, we can only say that if this be true the very name of the United States is a falsity. "The day of the nations as nations is passing," says President Jordan, and with small respect for what "Vaterland" means to the German, or "La Patrie" to the Frenchman, he confidently assumes that without great armies the German Empire would crumble, the French would, as a nation, suffer a complete metamorphosis. Even England, without her armaments, gives him pause. The English character, he admits. would be a tremendous safeguard for law and order, but this would be only at home. The British Empire would collapse. To those grim conclusions there is but one reply, and that may be offered in the form of a question. Is it not possible to take too seriously this question of "militarism," to make a bogey of a problem? And, to bring the point home, is it not possible to take too low and too apprehensive a view of

Among those who, like President Jordan, regret the spread of what they perhaps too hastily call "imperialistic" ideas, there is apt to be a habit of underestimating the character of their countrymen. We do not refer simply to the bestowal of opprobrious epithets on whomsoever happens to disagree with them-that is a casual and unimportant matter, from which President Jordan, moreover, is far more free than some of his colaborers. But he shares with thousands of others a strange delusion, believing apparently that we are all running pellmell in a welter of ignorance and dishonesty to wicked chaos when we do not immediately declare against "imperialism." Just what the nation is doing or thinking does not matter, any more than its ingrained honesty and intelligence matter. The point would seem to be, according to President

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bound to be a curse to America, since it is wicked in motive, wicked in its deeds, and wickedly transforming in its effect upon everybody who touches it. "In public affairs we can never attend to two things at a time." Ergo, if we adopt colonies our home government will go to the dogs; we will sink beneath unspeakable abuses. A British man-of-war once shelled a royal palace in Zanzibar on what would seem to have been a selfish pretext. "Our ideals stand in the way of our doing such things as this." To be sure they do. And why should we take it for granted that we will violate them? It is not plain to us that the shelling of royal palaces in the tropics is an inevitable concomitant of American "imperialism." When President Jordan states that "if the Administration should formulate any policy whatever," touching a tariff for the Philippines, "two-thirds of the expansionists would repudiate it," he is assuming too much, and lending the weight of the specific assumption to his general indictment of our good faith in all matters relating to colonial possessions. Most unfair of all is it to repeat with lively approval the observation of an Englishman in public life that "expansionism has in it a large element of sheer vulgarity, in the shape of a parvenu desire for admission into the imperialist and military camp of the Old World." countrymen too well to bring such an indictment against the majority of the Nation. Therein, briefly, lies the central defect of this

The "Imperial Democracy" discussed within its pages is not a thing existent, whose source and development can be spread upon the record, whose results can be scientifically postulated. It is, instead, a perversion of the actual democracy of our country, a perversion compounded of the author's precipitate fears and even more personal misconceptions as to actual conditions. We are a mass of individuals, not a nation. That is, on the face of it, an untenable conclusion. If we act as a nation we must act wrongly, because that is a way that nations have, and our individual merits will be powerless to save us. In the first place there is nothing logical or convincing about this view of the matter. And secondly, if it be a virtue to approach the solution of the Philippine problem unemotionally and with patience, it is no less a virtue to await that solution at least with confidence in the uprightness, intelligence and sin cerity of the nation. Ours is not yet an "Imperial Democracy." Let us not assume that the possession of a dozen colonies will change us into such an ambiguous thing.

We may add that Dr. Jordan is much the ablest of the "Little American" advocates; that his style is epigrammatic and very taking; and that, while he is often wrong, he is generally plausible and always interesting.

# SAYS HE REPRESENTS A SEAMEN'S UNION.

A BENEVOLENT LOOKING MAN WHO IS APPEAL-ING TO CLERGYMEN FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The clergymen of Manhattan and Brooklyn may well to examine closely the credentials of a portly, benevolent looking and smooth talking man of middle age, who says his name is J. E. Barand who poses as the representative of a seamen's union of Boston and New-York. Barton, it is said, has been using the names of a number of newspapers to back his claims to respectfu sideration. He called on the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Fifth-ave., with a tale of what a lot of good he was doing in the world. He produced a list of alleged subscribers to his charity, and asked Dr. Brown to put his name down under that of Dean Hoffman. Dr. Brown called Barton's attention to the fact that his subscription list did not look regular, and that there was no date on it. Barton, it is said, failed to make his mission clear, and went away without getting anything from the rector.

When Dean Hoffman was seen at his home, No. 1 Che.sea Square, he said:

I have a fain recollection of a man coming to me for a subscription for a seamen's society of some sort. So many applicants come to me that I forget most of them. This man seemed to have good credentials and I gave him a subscription. I don't remember how much it was. Probably \$25 or \$50-1 don't remember. I was fairly well satisfied at the time that he was honest.

The Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union has a branch office at No. 41 Old Sip, but no one there knows anything about Barton.

# ELEVATED ROAD HEARING.

CAPTAIN CHADWICK'S COMPLAINT NOT RE-FERRED TO BY THE HEALTH BOARD.

The regular meeting of the Health Board yesterday in the building of the Department of Health. Fiftieth-st. and Sixth-ave., was followed by an inquiry into complaints against the Manhattan Ele-

The question of sanitary facilities and regulation "L" stations was taken up, with the result that one week was given to the company, in which time the Health Board inspectors will prepare a complete report of all stations.

Watts G. Gardiner, who has been a sanitary in-

Watts G. Gardiner, who has been a sanitary inspector for the Board since 1891, was sworn and questioned by Henry Steinert, counsel for the Board, concerning an examination made by him and others of the Greenwich-st. station of the Ninth-ave, elevated road.

He said that several of the base castings on which the pillars rest were found to be cracked. Such defective castings had been found in Battery Park and on the northbound road in the neighborhood of Houston-st.

Inspector Gardiner explained photographs that had been made of various parts of the structure. One photograph showed cracks in concrete sidewalk at the base of one of the Greenwich-st. pillars, the cracks being caused, it is alleged, by the swaying of the structure. It was elicited that the pillars rest on the base castings in four sockets, and that the cracks had been found in only one socket.

and that the cracks had been found in only one socket.

"Is it fair," asked Mr. Davies, "If only one socket is found to be impaired, to mention this alone, and not to say that the other three sockets are sound, is it fair to say that the pillar is unsafe?"

"It means that the pillar is impaired just 25 per cent. I call that fair," was the answer.

"Gardiner, keep your wits together," said President Murphy, "he's trying to lead you away to some other subject."

"I can see it," he answered.

The examination became technical, the subject being the method of inspectors in ascertaining the vibration and swaying of the Greenwich-st. structure. Mr. Davies challenged the accuracy of the method used.

method used.
Capialn Chadwick, whose complaint it was supposed would be investigated, was not present at any time, nor was the subject of the ventilation of cars touched ou.

# MADE OVER ALL HIS PROPERTY.

THE SHERIFF GETS AN ATTACHMENT AGAINST A MASON BUILDER.

Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attach-

ment against Michael Hanlon, mason builder, of No. 201 Avenue D, for \$504, in favor of Edward Cunningham, and two executions for \$569, in favor of other creditors. Among his recent operations were buildings in Seventh-st., Wooster-st. and Crosby-st. On November 3 he transferred Nos. 24 and 256 East Seventh-st., subject to a mortgage of \$41.50, and on November 4 exchanged Nos. 272 and 278 Seventh-st. for Nos. 25 and 277 West One-hundred-and-twentieth-st., and on November 10 transferred the One-hundred-and-twentieth-st. property to Mary R. Reed for a nominal consideration, He transferred Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st., subject to mortgages of \$154,000 in October, for a nominal consideration. Mr. Hanlon had the contract for removing several large buildings in Elm-st., and was said to have obtained a large amount of good secondhand material in this way. It was stated in the attachment papers that on November 14, Mr. Hanlon said that he had lost \$20,000 on the Seventh-st. houses, that his brother Patrick had sold ail his property against his will, had taken the money and left him penniless, and he had promised his brother Patrick not to tell where he had gone for seven days. Michael Hanlon had only the lowest credit rating. A lis pendens has been filed under the Cunningham attachment against property in Wooster-st, hear Houston-st. were buildings in Seventh-st., Wooster-st.

#### CASES OF MEADE AND PRICE GO OVER. The cases of Warwick J. Price, arrested last

Saturday charged with the larceny of \$163 worth of revenue stamps, and John A. Meade, arrested on the charge of receiving the stamps, were called be-fore Magistrate Mayo in the Centre-st. police court yesterday, and at the request of Mr. Levy, counsel for Price, and Stephen O'Hare, counsel for Meade, went over until next Wednesday at 2 o'clock. John A. Lindsay, the lawyer for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, from whom the stamps were stolen, protested against such a long adjournment. He said the Mutual Life Insurance Company was ready to go on. The ball of the two men furnished last Sunday, of 4,000 each, was continued.

WHAT WILL BE DONE AT THE COMING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT?

REASONS FOR THINKING THAT WALDECK

ROUSSEAU WILL BE SUSTAINED-THE PRESENT PARTY DIVISIONS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The circumstances under which the French Chamber of Deputies meets this week give to the coming session an importance and an interest such as few other Parliamentary sessions have presented during the last decade. It would be vain to surmise what is going to happen, since anything might happen in the country in which Talleyrand used to say "Tout arrive." But at the end of a period which has wrought more changes in French politics than any other since the "Seize Mai," it is perhaps not inappropriate to enumerate the new questions which have grown out of the last crisis and to describe the actual situation of the body which will have to confront them, namely, the Chamber of Deputies

There is one result of the Dreyfus affair that has impressed itself upon the minds of all people in France and outside of France, namely, the existence of two great parties, between This may be pardoned to the ignorance of a which the country is divided, and the respective foreigner, but President Jordan should know his strength of which has been revealed in the battle between Dreyfusards and anti-Dreyfusards. On one side are all those who stand for modern principles as they were set forth by the Declaration of the Rights of Man in 1789, and who look forward to a political and social state where all these principles will be embodied and realized. On the other side are all the conservative forces of the past, all the survivors of the Ancien Régime, in the minds of whom still lurks the old monarchical spirit, and who stand in all national controversies for outgrown forms of government, abolished institutions and reactionary ideas.

Many who were actuated in the violent battle that has been going on by their instincts more than by their reason have not realized that the Dreyfus affair had thus divided them into their natural camps, associating them with people they did not care for, and with parties they thought to be aliens to them. But their instincts had chosen well, and if they refuse to follow them any longer the time has come for them to decide, now that the question at stake is about settled and the results of that long controversy are about to be established. The Waldeck Rousseau Ministry has brought these results before the Parliament as the natural consequence of the platform on which it was formednamely, the defence of the Republic.

WHAT THE MINISTRY HAS DONE.

The Ministry has already well defended the Republic by putting into jail and prosecuting before the High Court of Justice the set of conspirators who have attempted to make a coup d'état under the cover of the Dreyfus agitation, and to found their monarchy on the defeat of justice. They pretend now to sneer at the charge of conspiracy, but overwhelming evidence has already been brought against them. proved that while these glorious supporters

of Esterhazy were fomenting "patriotic" disorders in Paris they had a list of prefects ready in case of change of government. Telegrams and letters have been discovered in which they urged their pretender "to stay near the frontier," and told him the result of the manifestations they had subsidized. Instructions were given to their provincial accomplices "to strangle one dirty little Jew," a State officer of Caen, whose name was given, and "to kill cautiously as many Republicans as possible." After studying the case, M. Bérenger, the greatest French jurisconsult, chairman of the Investigation Committee and a man whose liberality, judicial competence and fairness have never been doubted, has deemed the proofs strong enough to warrant a trial, and his opinion may prevail against that of some French papers, and even of the foreign correspondents, who print the word complet" with quotation marks.

But Waldeck-Rousseau has not thought it nough to prevent the united foes of the Republic from carrying on their schemes of a coup d'état. The last crisis has shown that there were at work in the midst of the Republic some institutions which must needs be reformed or restrained. He has proposed to the Parliament to take up these reforms.

In the first place, the military courts martial have proved an absurd anachronism in time of peace in a modern republic, and the exploits of such military magistrates as Carrière Bavary and Besson d'Ormescheville, not to speak of the verdicts acquitting Esterhazy and condemning Dreyfus, have given a deadly blow to that ridiculous and dangerous relic of the past. Without going as far as many would like to go in suppressing them absolutely, the Government will propose to restrain them. Even such moderate Republicans as the great lawyer Bar-boux have come to the conclusion expressed by Anatole France when he wrote two years ago, with his cunning irony, "that there is no more ground to-day for a military justice than for a university justice or an agricultural justice."

THE CATHOLIC PARTY.

Next to that reform there is another one which was forced upon the Government, and that reform will touch the Catholic Church as a political party. If there is one thing that cannot be denied, no matter what opinion one may profess in religious matters, it is the fact that in all difficulties which the Republic had to confront it has always found against it, if not the Catholic Church as a body, at least some of the great associations which belong to her. the great associations which belong to her. During the monarchical conspiracy of the Seize Mai, in the course of the Boulangist movement, the Catholic party through its papers and its social influence struggled against the Republican Government. The Dreyfus case has emphasized again that same attitude, and if people may differ as to the conclusions to be drawn from what a well known English Catholic called the "amazing and appalling silence of the Pope"

ple may differ as to the conclusions to be drawn from what a well known English Catholic called the "amazing and appalling silence of the Pope" and other dignitaries of the Church, there remains one thing which cannot be denied, namely, the amazing and appalling attitude of some of the spokesmen of French Catholicism.

That attitude has been one of vile abuses and of slanderous attacks against the State and its representatives. The Republican Government and the republican principles have seen united against them all the Catholic papers, and wellnigh all the citizens who, having been brought up in the Roman schools, are inspired with the feclings and the ideas which are taught there. Therefore, the extremists of the Republican party have not been long in raising again the old war cry, "The clericalism is the foe" and "Down with the Jesuits!" Only the other day the radical members of the Budget Committee cut down the appropriation for the French Ambassador to the Holy See and for the salaries of nearly forty bishops.

The Ministry of Waldeck-Rousseau never dreamed of going so far. But the Prime Ministry house the processing the prime Ministry has not thought it possible to overlook any

The Ministry of Waldeck-Rousseau never dreamed of going so far. But the Prime Minister has not thought it possible to overlook any longer the fact that some of the most hostile Catholic papers are controlled by religious associations, and that the "Croix," for example, which M. Millerand called the other day "a sheet of slander and of blackmail," is edited by a community of monks which are only tolerated within the borders of France. And, again, much within the borders of France. And, again, much stress has been leid on the fact that every year millions of French children are educated in schools where they breathe a spirit, if not always of hatred, at least of dislike and distrust against the Republic and against all republican ideas, thus perpetuating in the country a deep rooted opposition which may last forever. The result was seen last year, when all the pupils of those schools were on the side of the "chose jugée," and appeared, with a few exceptions, inspired by narrow prejudices and the most savage racial or religious passions. One of them, a young fellow twenty-two years old, is among the conspirators of the State trial, and Senator Béranger, seeing him, refused to take him serithe conspirators of the State that, and Schauger, seeing him, refused to take him seriously. Moreover, these young men, when they have graduated, solicit offices of the State and ask to serve a Government which they have been taught to look upon as a foe.

AN EXTRAVAGANT PROPOSITION.

Now, never did M. Waldeck-Rousseau dream of suppressing, as a New-York newspaper suggested, in cold blood the 448 denominational colleges and the thousands of Catholic schools

Jordan, that "imperialism" means only one thing, and that an infamous thing which 's FRENCH PARTY POLITICS. | that exist in France nowadays, Nor did he think of expelling at once from the country all religious communities. Some rabid anti-Clericals of low communities. Some rabid anti-Clericals of low communities. the Radical party would indeed not be an author with an outrageous attack on equality and individual freedom. But neither the chief of the present Ministry, who is a broadminded man, nor the majority of Parliament are prepared to accept such a bill, What they will do, however, is, in the first place, to regulate the existence of associations which under the mask of religions, and the contract of the "Creix" peison. like the Assomptionists of the "Croix," poison public opinion and villify the Republic. And, in the second place, they will favor the appointment to office in the State of candidates who have been brought up in the schools and col-leges of the Republic, and can be relied upon not to betray the Constitution whenever a time

of crisis or of turmoil comes to pass.

Many liberal and stalwart Republicans will regret, no doubt, that the Government should have, after the experiment of the past years, have, after the experiment of the past years, to resort to such measures, which savor of political revenge. But the responsibility of this renewal of anti-Clericalism will rest with the Clericals themselves, who have broken the armistice of many years' duration between Church and State, who have encouraged, either by their complicity or their silence, the political opposition of the Catholics, and have shown once more that they have, like their ancestors of the first restoration, "learned nothing and forgotten everything.

WHAT WILL THE CHAMBER DO?

Now, what will be the attitude of the Chamber toward a Ministry which shows itself to have kept its pledge to defend the Republic, which has closed the Dreyfus case as well as possible, under the circumstances, and, moreover, seems willing now to go forward and enter a new career of social reform if the Republican party

is willing to support it? Already the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry has met, in the different parts of the country, among Republicans of all shades of opinions, with the most enthusiastic support. Day after day po-litical associations of the provinces, many Common Councils of large cities, and over fifty "conseils généraux," which voice the feeling of fifty departments, have sent addresses of congratulation encouraging the Ministry on the policy of defence against both ism and Clericalism. of defence against both Cæsar-

Will the Parliament do the same? As to the Senate, there is no room for doubt. The Senate has always been in times of trouble the best bulwark of the Republic. The Chamber, on the contrary, is the unknown quantity. It reflects the heterogeneous political situation of the coun the heterogeneous political situation of the coun-try, as well as the changing, mercurial and of-ten incoherent temper of the people. Some fig-ures will show the possibilities of a working majority for the present Government.

The Chamber is composed of 581 representa-tives, divided into five parties, each party being

in turn divided into several others. These fiv parties are the Moderate Republicans, calle also Progressists, the Radicals, the Socialists the Monarchists and the Nationalists. gressists, namely, the party to which belong such men as Méline, Ribot and M. Waldeck-Rousseau himself, number in the Chamber about 180: the Radicals, comprising all kinds of adicalism from the mild radicalism of M. Léon Bourgeois to the rabid radicalism of such men as Camille Pelletan, number between 200 and The Socialists, as a party founded on the 210. The Socialists, as a party founded on the collectivist platform sharply outlined, are exactly 46, and Millerand, before becoming Minister, was their leader. Then comes the socialied Conservative party, composed half of outspoken Monarchists like Cassagnac or Beaudry d'Asson, and half of "rallies," who are supposed to have accepted the Constitution, all together reckon about 104. Finally the Nationalists and other "granks" are 22 in alists, anti-Semites and other "cranks" are 22 in number

It is easy to see that none of these different parties, taken alone, affords a majority which any government can rely upon. A Ministry willing to live must seek its support either among the most moderate of the Conservatives or among the less rabid Radicals. The former policy was that of M. Méline and he was overthrown; the latter was that of M. Brisson and he was likewise upset.

The question arises whether the Ministry of Waldeck-Rousseau will find in the Republican party as it has been remodelled after the recent events three hundred Deputies willing to carry out the new policy which the Government has outlined, and which, if not satisfactory to all, is at least a compromise which might seem sufficient to the soundest among them. long ago made up their minds in that respect the so-called Conservative party—Bonapartists Royalists and rallies, united once more—will oppose a government which has pardoned Drey-fus and tried, with a caution that many have deemed too timid, to re-establish discipline in the army and punish all attempts against the repubilc. They refuse to acknowledge that they have dishonored their cause in identifying it with that of the anti-Semite and Nationalist rabble. have pledged themselves to Esterhazy They have pledged themselves to Esternazy after having, ten years ago, cast their lot with Boulanger. And now, headed by the hare-brained young fool who is the successor of the Kings of France, they claim to represent all conservative principles and to stand by the Church and by the army. Their platform, Church and by the army. Then pressed by Denys Cochin, one of the most respectable among them, is now "to overthrow the Ministry at any cost." The twenty-two anti-Semites and Nationalists will be with them in that attempt; but their fate is scaled already, and it will take all the liberalism and the cour-age of the moderate Republicans to protect them against the wrath and the reprisals of the Republican extremists.

THE PROGRESSIST PARTY. The doubt lies with the Progressist party.

which the last two years have broken up. On one side is M. Méline, become the mouahpiece of those Republicans and Conservatives who had, during the last crisis, neither the foresight nor the courage to do their full duty. Through stubbornness and vanity they have stuck to their first attitude, when they claimed that there was no such thing as a Dreyfus affair. And now they oppose Waldeck-Rousseau because they resent his bold policy of justice and of energy, and because they are loath to accept such an aggressive Socialist as M. Millerand in a Republican Ministry. How numerlerand in a Republican Ministry. How numerous they are further events will tell us. But already there is another camp in that same party, headed by some younger Ministers, such as Bauthou, Poincaré, Jonnart, and some old statesmen, as Rouvier, who have sacrificed their dislike of Millerand for the sake of a strong Republican party. They long ago warned the Republican party. They long ago warned the Conservatives against their foolish strategy, and have pointed to the reprisals which are now to visit them. M. Jonnart, the former Minister of Casimir-Perier, has already expressed himself on that point; they will try to oppose a too strong anti-clerical campaign. But they will also support a government which has faced with so much courage all the responsibilities

As to the Radicals and the greater part of the Socialists, the question is not whether they will give the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry their support, but how long they will give it. They are port, but how long they will give it. They are the most restless and noisy part of the Republi-can party. Many of them are more noted for the enthusiasm of their Republican feelings than for the soberness of their judgment. They are the successors of the revolutionary Jacobins and no bill is too strong, in their estimation when it is intended to check both clericalism and reaction. A keen political observer, Victor Cherbuliez, wrote once that "the Radical has but a few ideas, but he sticks to them." WILL THE RADICALS DROP THEIR HORBIES?

Will the Radicals drop for a while their old hobbies? Abolition of the Senate, suppression of the Embassy at the Holy See, immediate abolition of the supplies for the three churches, salaried by the State, etc.? That is the question. Will they be satisfied with the reforms already made in the army and not ask for any other punishment, even of the great military culprits, which might prove dangerous in the present state of the army? As long as they behave as responsible statesmen and not as wild dema-gogues the Waideck-Rousseau Ministry will be

Through his policy, both energetic and prudent Waldeck-Rousseau has pleased the bulk of the Republican party. His arbitration in the Creu-Republican party. His arbitration in the Creusot strike was a masterpiece of liberal and skilful politics. His bill regulating the trades unions shows once more his progressive spirit in social reforms. His bill muzzling reactionaries and clericals will appeal to the instincts of the Radical party. His own personality, his long service to the Republican cause, his great talent, are, moreover, the pride of the Progressist party, to which he belongs. These are reasons enough to believe that he will find a majority ready to indorse his policy, at least for the average lifetime of a French Ministry. After that, no matter what happens, he will deserve the credit of having honestly fulfilled the pledge the credit of having honestly fulfilled the pledge he made last June, and of having well defended the republic. OTHON GUERLAC. Correspondent of the Paris "Temps." New-York, Nov. 15, 1899.

ORE DEFEATED AT PISCO.

Lima. Peru. Nov. 15 .- The latest news received here in regard to the revolution is that Colonel Ore, of the insurgent forces, made an attack on Pisco, in the Department of Lima, but was utterly defeated, losing many rifles, miles and ammunition.

DODD, MEAD & CO. PRESENT AN ENGAGING LIST, COVERING A WIDE FIELD.

Among the publishers who put forth new book of the best stamp Dodd, Mead & Co. hold a high place, and their publications this winter are well up to the standard established by themselves in former years. In their list of new fiction one of perhaps, is Paul Leicester Ford's latest novel, "Janice Meredith." Predictions are not lacking that this work will equal in popularity Mr. Ford's "Honorable Peter Stirling," of which nearly two hundred thousand copies have been sold. The firm has issued an ordinary edition, and also a fine holiday edition, in two volumes, illustrated with fifty-eight drawings by Howard Pyle and his pupils, together with fourteen reproductions from old prints. The book is an attempt to do in the North what Thackeray did in the South with "The Virginians," during the same period. That is to say, it is not a novel whose characters are made of generals, colonels and soldiers, and whose scenes consist of battlefields, skirmishes and sanguinary adventures. It is a picture of the social life of the people of that time.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Turning to the field of belles-lettres, "My Study Hamilton W. Mable, is to be mentioned. It contains upward of sixty illustrations by Maude and Genevieve Cowles. This is Mr. Mabie's first and favorite book, and it was felt that a new edition illustrated with feeling and imagination would appeal to many readers. Drawings have been appearing for some time in the larger magazines signed by these artists, in which many think a fine feeling for nature and character and a delicate imagination have been evidenced, and in their treatment of "My Study Fire" the artists have sus-

tained that reputation among their admirers.
"Poems of Cabin and Field," by Paul Laurence Dunbar, author of "Lyrics of Lowly Life," is also interesting and attractive. The decorations of this work are by Alice C. Morse. "While the degree of success as a poet which Mr. Dunbar has attained is not due to the accident of his race alone, yet this has undoubtedly entered into it," an admirer has said. This volume further emphasizes the same interest, the illustrations for the selected poems (all of them in negro dialect) having been made from photographs taken by the Hampton Camera

#### A GREAT COMBINATION.

Another striking book is "Great Pictures Described by Great Writers," edited by Esther Single-The work has numerous illustrations, and is a companion to "Turrets and Towers." This is the working out of a new idea. In it Miss Singleton has given in connection with a reproduction of fifty or sixty masterpleces by the great painters a description of the several pictures from masters of literature. For example, Raphael's "Sistine Madonna" is described by Hans Andersen, Botticelli's

donna" is described by Hans Andersen, Bottlicelli's "Birth of Venus" by Walter Pater, Guido's "Portrait of Beatrice Cenci" by Shelley, Ruben's "Descent from the Cross" by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Tintoret's "Paradise" by Ruskin, and Paul Potter's "Bull" by Thackeray.

In the province of fiction there is material for a wide choice. Sir Walter Besant needs no introduction to Dodd, Mead & Co's patrons. It is enough to say that "The Orange Girl," with eight illustrations by Warren Davis, is like his "Dorothy Forster," a tale of the eighteenth century, when debtors' prisons were kept teeming with wretched humanity, and when the laws of justice decreed that nen, women and even children should be hanged for triding offences. The heroine is taken from the criminal classes, and her efforts are directed toward frustrating the designs of a band of outlaws and of restoring to his inheritance the victim of their schemes.

In "lone March, a Woman of Fortune," by S. R. Crockett, author of "The Raiders," etc., illustrated by E. Pollak, the author has broken new ground. It is a story of to-day, and the heroine is an American girl, highly educated, refined and beautiful, but of independent spirit. She realizes her individuality amid a tangle of adverse circumstances. The scene is laid in Switzerland and in England, and the story is told in Mr. Crockett's well known style.

IN MORE SERIOUS VEIN

In the realm of religious books Dodd, Mead & Co. are also strong. Hamilton W. Mabie, in "The Life of the Spirit," has in a series of short chapters endeavored to set the great truths of the religious life in vital relation to human experience, to bring out the identity of those truths with the fundamental truths of art and science, to suggest the universality of religious truth as illustrated in all

mental truths of art and science, to suggest the universality of religious truth as illustrated in all the processes of life, and to indicate not only its rationality but its inevitable revelation as soon as men begin to live and work."

Travel, history and biography are also well represented Volume VI, the final volume of James Schouler's "History of the United States During the Civil War." is of importance, completing his original work. Many histories of the war have been written too near the event. Professor Schouler has reserved himself until a time when, a whole generation having passed away, the affairs of that momentous period can be viewed in better perspective and with less bitterness of feeling.

Space permits the enumeration of only a small proportion of the new and attractive books of this house. Some of them are "Well, After All," by F. Frankfort Moore; "A Son of the State," by W. Pett Ridge; the story of M. Victorien Sardou's play "Robespierre," by Ange Galdemar, "Signors of the Night," by Max Pemherton; "The Tory Maid," by H. B. Stimpson; "Heronford," a novel by S. R. Keightley; "Siren City," by Benjamin Switt; "Gilian the Dreamer," by Nell Munro; "The Etchingham Letters," by Sir Frederick Pollock and Mrs. Fuller Mattand; "A Guide to the Opera" by Esther Singleton; "What Is Good English and Other Essays," by Harry Thurston Peck; "The New Evangelism and Other Addresses," by Henry Drummond; "A History of Wireless Telegraphy," by J. J. Fahle; "The Great Company," by Beckles Willson, and "Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards," a dramatic poem by Algernon Charles Swinburne.

CHRISTMAS "BOOKMAN."

The Christmas number of this firm's serial "The Bookman" will have a handsome ornamental cover. designed by Will Bradley. This monthly is now just about to enter upon the sixth year of its existence. The first of a series of articles on the great news papers of Continental Europe will appear in the January number. Such influential journals as the "Temps," of Paris; the "Kölnische Zeltung," the "Temps." of Paris; the "Kölnische Zeitung." the "Neue Freie Presse." of Vienna; the "Tribuna." of Rome, and the "Novoe Vremia," of St. Petersburg, will be described from the point of view of their political influence and of their literary character. The articles which compose this series will be written by contributors who have an intimate and special knowledge of the subject.

The interest shown in the series of articles on "New-York in Fiction" has induced the editors to undertake a series dealing with the literary associations of Boston and of Philadelphia. This series will appear during the summer months, and will include three papers, two of which will be devoted to Boston and the third to Philadelphia and the surrounding country.

to Boston and the third to Philadeiphia and the surrounding country.

Under the title of "Literary Ironles" will appear a series of articles which will treat of literary life and literary workers in their amiable and ridiculous aspects. These papers will be written by different contributors, each of whom has made a study of some particular phase of the humorous side of "copymaking."

Another new feature will be "Contemporary American Illustrators." This series will deal with the works and personalities of the men who bring the pictorial side of the leading magazines to high standards of excellence. While treating in the main the work of serious illustrators, the caricaturists will not be ignored.

#### COUNCILMEN'S CASES AGAIN. Justice Scott in the Supreme Court yesterday was

asked by L. Laflin Kellogg, counsel for John Peirce. the contractor for the new Hall of Records, to make an order punishing for contempt the six members of the Municipal Assembly who did not receive service of the applications for a writ of mandamus compelling the Municipal Assembly to pass the appropriation of \$2,100,000 for the erection of the new Hall of Records. The names of those sought to be punished now are George B. Christman, Stewart M. Brice, William J. Hyland, David L. Van Nostrand, Joseph F. O'Grady and Benjamin

asked for to issue, and because it was not immediately obeyed granted a motion to punish them for ontempt. He declared them in contempt, and ordered them to be arrested and Imprisoned until they should purge themselves of the contempt, and also fined them \$100 each. The six defendants for whose punishment Mr. Kellogg asked yesterday did not

receive service of the original order of the Court. The Corporation Counsel did not oppose the issu-

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men who opposed the issuance of the bonds contended that they had the right to be repres by counsel of their own choosing, as the Corpora tion Counsel declined to appear for them. It was also contended on their behalf that they had not received service individually; but Justice Fitzgeraid ruled that service on the presiding officer of the Municipal Assembly was, under the provisions of

Municipal Assembly was, under the provisions of the charter, all that was necessary. The fourteen respondents appealed from the decision to the Appellate Division, but the ruiling of Justice Fitzgeraid was upheld.

Justice Scott was now asked to enforce the punishment for contempt of the six Councilmen who were not included in Justice Fitzgeraid's order, "Our motion," said Mr. Keilogg, "is to punish for contempt of court six members of the Municipal Council who were guilty of contempt of court in failing to obey a mandamus issued out of this court to compel them to perform a ministerial act, and vote for the passage of a resolution authorizing the issuance of a bond issue of \$2,00,00 for building the Hall of Records. The rest of the Municipal Council who were subject to the judgment of this court in this action were brought before the court on similar papers, and Justice Fitzgerald hed them in contempt and directed their punishment. I now ask that these six men be treated in the same way as the other offending Councilmen."

Councilmen."
"This is the same judgment." Justice Scott interposed. "as was affirmed the other day by the Appellate Division."
After counsel for several of the Councilmen had been heard Justice Scott reserved decision.

NEW DEVICES FOR RAPID TELEGRAPHY Chicago, Nov. 15 .- Anton Pollak and Josef Virag. interventors of the rapid sending and receiving automatic devices which promise, a revolution to automatic devices which promise, a revolution in telegraphy, have arrived in Chicago from Buda, pest, Hungary, to make demonstrations of their invention. This series of experiments, which will be conducted in the office of "The Trioune," will be the first made in the United States of this system of telegraphy. The first test will be an attempt to send 500 words a minute over a distance of some 500 miles. The electrical experts of Chicago and of the colleges and universities of the vicinity will be invited to be present when the tests are made.

# ACCIDENT AT TUXEDO PARK.

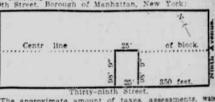
Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Nov. 15 (Special) .- While walking on the railroad track west of the Eric walking on the railroad track west of the Eristation this afternoon, and being unable to seapproaching train No. 6 on account of a dense fog. Thomas Cavaller and Louis Magee were struck by the engine, Cavaller being instantly killed. Magee has been taken to a Paterson hospital in a critical condition, and is not expected to live. Both men were employed in the park by P. Lorlliard, Ir., as mechanics.

### foreclosure Sales. NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, County of

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—PREDENCK WOHRMANN, Plaints against GESINE WOHRMANN, alleged widow of Hermal Wohrmann, deceased, individually and as Administrating of the goods, chattels and credits of Herman Wohrman, deceased, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an Interlocutory Judgment of Partitle and Sale, duly made and entered in the above entitle action, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1890, the understgined the Referee in said judgment named, with the property of the Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Mashettan, City of New York, on the 23rd day of November 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Strong & Ireland, Anethoneers, the premises directed by said interlocutory Judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ng 427 West



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is \$186,03 and interest.

Dated: New York, November 1st, 1809.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Reference.

SUPREME COURT, New York County-

SUPREME COURT, New York CountyFrancis Louis Slade, Plaintiff, against Gaetal
Cirrito and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and aduly made and entered in the above entitled action, besting date the Sih day of November, 1850, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at
public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesana,
No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of
New York, on the 5th day of December, 1850, at 12 oclook
noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, its
premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein
described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the
building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the
City, County and State of New York, and bounded and
described as follows:

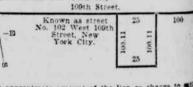
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One hundred and ninth street distant one hundred few westerly
side of Columbus Avenue, running these woutherely side of Columbus Avenue, one hundred
feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel
with said Columbus Avenue, one hundred
feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel
one hundred and ninth street twenty-five feet; thens
northerly and parallel with said Columbus Avenue and
part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet
and eleven inches; thence westerly and paralle, with
One hundred and ninth street twenty-five feet; thens
northerly and parallel with said Columbus Avenue and
part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet
and eleven inches to the southerly side of One hundred
and ninth street; and thence easterly and along said
southerly side of One hundred and ninth street twentyfive feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being a part of the same premises convered to Gaetan
Cirrito one of the parties thereto of the first part by ded
dated the 20th day of December 1808 in Liber &
Cons. Section 7, page 226.

Dated New York Nov. Joth 1899.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Postotome address, 47 Cedar St.,

109th Street



The approximate amount of the lies or charge to guid high the above described property is to be sold 3 wenty-one thousand five hundred dollars with inter-Twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars with inter-thereon from the let day of February 1890, together at costs and allowance amounting to about Torse hundred Dated New York November 10th, 1889. HENRY P. McGOWN, Refered

SUPREME COURT, New York CountyGeorge Inness, Plaintin, against Thomas H. Bell as
others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale difmade and entered in the above entitled action, bearing
date the 14th day of November, 1899, I, the university
date the referee in sald judgment anamed, will sell at judgauction at the New York Real Estate Salesnoom. A first
Broadway, in the Borough of Manhartan, City of the
noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioned, the
premises directed by sald judgment to be sold and there
described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the
building thereon standing, situate, lying and being in
Borough of Manhastan, State of New York, City of the
Borough of Manhastan, State of New York, City of the
Borough of Manhastan State of New York, City of the
Borough of Manhastan and the house of the
Borough of Manhastan and the houndred and fifty
deaterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the
northerly side of One hundred and eighth street with the
easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence onthe
erly and parallel with said easterly side of Amsterdam
Avenue and part of the way through a party wall of
hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the
block; thence easterly along said centre line of the
way through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the
way through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven
inches to the northerly side of One hundred and eight
street; and thence westerly along said centre line of the
way through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven
inches to the northerly side of One hundred and eight
street; and thence westerly along said centre line of the
way through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven
inches to the northerly side of One hundred and eight
street; and thence westerly along said centre line of the
way through a party wall one hundred feet and
elevance of the same premises conveyed to the all
Thomas H. Beil and others by deed dated September 1

Dated New York, Nov. 16th, 1899.

JOHN M. STODDARD.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address. If Cedar St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Known as street No. 161 108th street, Borough Manhattan, New York Ch

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Niesteen thousand dollars with interest thereon from the 200 day of November, 1808 cless \$300 paid on account of interest), together with costs and allowances amounting about Three hundred and ninety-five and \$6-100 dollars together with the expenses of the sale; also taxes for the year 1809 amounting to Three hundred and ninety states \$6-100 dollars and interest and Croton water rate for the year 1809 amounting to Three hundred and sold year 1809 amounting to Three hundred and sold year 1809 amounting to One hundred and \$6-100 dollars and interest.

Dated New York, November 16th, 1899.

JOHN M. STODDARD.

Referee